

FBIS

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CONTENTS

Eastern Europe

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ALBANIA

ZERI I POPULLIT Assails LCY Plenum on Kosovo B 1

BULGARIAZhivkov Meets Lebanese Communist Leader C 1
[RABOTNICHESKO DELO 5 Jan]1984 Trade Protocol Signed With Poland C 2
[Warsaw]

BCP Commission Discusses Zhivkov Economic Report C 2

Zhivkov Sends Message to UNESCO Director General C 3

New NATO Airbase in Turkey Poses Security Threat C 3

Kubadinski Delivers Greetings to DKP Congress C 4
[RABOTNICHESKO DELO 7 Jan]Zhivkov, Filipov Greet PRK on National Day C 6
[RABOTNICHESKO DELO 7 Jan]

Briefs: Tanchev Receives Iraqi Delegation C 6

CZECHOSLOVAKIAHrusikovic Addresses West German Communists D 1
[Bratislava PRAVDA 7 Jan]Western CP's Warned Not To Abandon Principles D 2
[Yuriy Krasin in Bratislava PRAVDA 5 Jan]Briefs: Phone Service to U.S.; D 3
Slovak Workers Abroad**GERMAN DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC**FRG NATO Officer Dismissed at U.S. Request E 1
Belgian CP Chairman, Delegation Arrive 8 Jan E 1

Axen Welcomes Delegation E 1

Honecker, Van Geyt Hold Talks E 1

Axen Receives MSZMP Central Committee Official E 3
[NEUES DEUTSCHLAND 7/8 Jan]Mittag Arrives in Paris on Official Visit E 3
Arrival Statement E 3

Meeting With Trade Minister E 4

SPD Youth Delegation Concludes Visit 6 Jan E 5
[NEUES DEUTSCHLAND 7/8 Jan]Honecker Sends Birthday Greetings to Karmal E 6
[NEUES DEUTSCHLAND 6 Jan]Honecker, Stoph, Sindermann Cable PRK Leaders E 6
[NEUES DEUTSCHLAND 7/8 Jan]Honecker Greets Military Academy on Anniversary E 7
[NEUES DEUTSCHLAND 5 Jan]DER SPIEGEL: GDR To Curtail Family Visitations E 8
[9 Jan]

POLAND

Government Presidium Session Held 9 Jan	G 1
State Control Official on Agency's Work	G 1
Margueritte Speculates on Church-State Dialogue [Paris LE FIGARO 5 Jan]	G 3
'Reflections' on Attitudes of Certain New TU's ["Teg" in TRYBUNA LUDU 5 Jan]	G 3
Briefs: Zamosc First Secretary Elected	G 4

ROMANIA

Ceausescu, Dascalescu Send Greetings to Castro [SCINTEIA 3 Jan]	H 1
SCINTEIA Articles Mark Elena Ceausescu Birthday	H 1
Finance Minister Meets Netherland's Lubbers	H 1
German CP Leader Mies Receives Dobrescu	H 2
Briefs: Cultural Program With U.S.; Trade Protocol With Poland	H 2

YUGOSLAVIA

Serbian Presidency, LC Presidium View Economy	I 1
Lack of Minorities in Serbian LC Reported [Zivojin Jerotijevic]	I 1

ZERI I POPULLIT ASSAILS LCY PLENUM ON KOSOVO

AU100930 Tirana ATA in English 0730 GMT 10 Jan 84

["The Problems of Kosovo Can Be Solved Only Through Wisdom and Self-Control -- article of ZERI I POPULLIT" -- ATA headline]

[Text] Tirana, January 10 (ATA) -- Under the above title, the newspaper ZERI I POPULLIT carries an article which says:

The plenum of the Central Committee of the Communist League of Yugoslavia convened by the end of December in Belgrade. It examined the actual situation in Kosovo and the new measures foreseen to be adopted "to stabilize the situation in the region".

This plenum, as it was publicly declared, was planned to convene earlier, but its preparations lasted for about 1 year or more. The reasons for this delay are numerous, but the main one lies in the situation in Kosovo, which the Yugoslav leaders would like to present as "stable", "calm" and even "excellent". They liked too much to show the Yugoslav opinion and the world opinion that their punitive, restrictive and oppressive measures had knelt down and subdued Kosovo.

But the situation in Kosovo remained unchanged, it even deteriorated. As a result of the application of the platform on Kosovo which the CC of the LCY adopted in 1981, other reasons were added to those that led to the tragic events of Kosovo three years ago. Not only that nothing was done to reconcile the economic inequality, to recognise the democratic rights and national affirmation of the Albanians, but the autonomy of Kosovo was further limited in all the fields; the Albanian culture and education were put under constant attack, Kosovo was practically turned into a province where the laws of segregation of the great-Serb chauvinism are applied. Nevertheless, the great-Serbs never managed to annihilate the spirit of patriotism of the Albanian population, to subdue the feelings of national dignity and its democratic spirit.

The Policy of Strength in Kosovo Failed

Judging on the basis of these results it can be said that the policy of strength in Kosovo failed and the proceedings of the recent plenum of the CC of the LCY testified to this failure. The fact that the Yugoslav leaders, gathered at the latest plenum, in spite of the evident failure, decided that "the platform remain basis for action and obligation for action of all the forces in Kosovo" shows that they are still being led not by objectiveness, but by passions, that national hatred does not allow them to see with realism and to find out the correct ways for the normalisation of the situation in Kosovo.

Who Raised the Kosovars on Foot To Demand Their Rights?

The plenum was turned into a tribune of attacks against Kosovo and a number of accusations were brought there against the People's Socialist Republic of Albania. But none of them convinces the Yugoslav opinion, moreover the world one. Just like in the past, now too, responsible for the situation in Kosovo are not the Kosovars, is not the "interference of Albania" that raised them on feet asking for their rights. They rose as a result of the great-Serb chauvinist policy pursued towards them for a long period of time, they rose as a result of inequality and economic poverty, they rose as a result of the denial of the rights that belong to them, as a result of national repression and antidemocratic violence.

Albania has never interfered in the internal affairs of Yugoslavia, it has never meddled with anything and cannot be blamed for the events in Kosovo. Everyone particularly the Kosovars and the Kosovo leadership know that our cooperation with Kosovo has been rather correct. This is now true and it has been like this since the beginning. We see that some Yugoslav leaders have recognised this reality. Dolanc, for instance, was the first to declare, in the peak of the events in Kosovo, that "the Albanian Government has no finger in these events." Later, the former chairman of the Presidency of the CC of the LCY, Mitja Ribicic, declared that "the fundamental source of nationalism was the detachment of the regional leadership from the working masses and not Enver Hoxha." Furthermore, the chairman of the Assembly of the SFRY, Raif Dizdarevic said in his speech held in the Kosovo Assembly that "with political consciousness it is admitted that what happened in Kosovo is result of the mistakes made in the past." Now, Markovic too, the new chairman of the Presidency of the CC of the LCY, although still adheres to the "outside influence from Albania" says that "the decisive cause of the events in Kosovo lie in our inner weak points and tolerances."

Nevertheless, there were many speakers at the plenum with the representative of Serbia, Dobrivoje Vidic, at the head that sought to turn the attacks against Albania into a basic party and state policy of Yugoslavia. They asked for the intensification of the propaganda campaign and diplomatic activities against our country.

The Present Yugoslav Leadership Speaks Deliriously on Kosovo and Acts With Irresponsibility

Certainly, no one expects from the present Yugoslav leaders to change their policy towards Albania. The failures of their policy in Kosovo, the grave crises that have gripped them, the discredit of Yugoslavia on the international arena, as a result of the intensification of its ties with the superpowers and the services it renders to them makes them speak deliriously and act with irresponsibility.

The attacks against Albania and generally the anti-Albanian spirit prevailing in Yugoslavia today aim precisely to hide this reality and to mask the chauvinist policy pursued towards the Albanian population in Kosovo and other territories.

Albania Is Ready To Re-establish the Cultural Relations Not Only With Kosovo, But Also With All the Republics of Yugoslavia, With No Exception

Many speculations were aroused in the plenum that allegedly the People's Socialist Republic of Albania does not want to maintain cultural relations with Yugoslavia. This is not true, just as it is not true that in the past the relations of Albania were allegedly limited only with Kosovo. In reality and this is common knowledge, these relations have also existed with Montenegro and Macedonia, just as for some fields (opening of exhibition, participation in the film festivals and in different scientific activities) they have also existed with Belgrade, Zagreb, etc. And it were not we who severed these relations, but the Belgrade, itself, which consequently, is also the sole responsible for the arisen situation. As far as Albania is concerned, now too she is ready to reestablish the cultural relations and not only with Kosovo but also with all the republics of Yugoslavia with no exception, on the basis of equality and with agreements of both sides.

Why Tito Too Is Not Accused Of?

Particularly the previous leadership of Kosovo became a special object of the attacks of the latest plenum of the CC of the LCY.

They put the blame on it for everything that has happened in Kosovo. We do not intend to protect the leadership of Kosovo, either the old or the new one. Let the people of Kosovo and the peoples of Yugoslavia judge of its acts. For the sake of the truth it must be said what is known and documented, that the Kosovo leadership has done everything having the approval and encouragement of Tito. Then, why Tito too, is not accused of but only the Kosovo leadership is accused?

At the plenum, in his report Markovic and some other speakers made self-criticism, why they have kept silence in 1963" [sentence as received]. The mentioning of this year, although in a camouflaged language, was a direct attack against Tito and his policy towards Kosovo. It is precisely the year 1968, following the genocide against the Albanians perpetrated by Rankovic, when Tito received the delegation of Kosovo and accepted its demands to expand the autonomy of Kosovo, to open the university of Pristina, to use two languages, to bear the flag, to extend the Albanian schools and publications and many other demands. It is precisely this time when he approved and allowed the cultural cooperation with Albania. If Tito would see nationalist inclinations in these acts, he would have certainly attacked the Kosovo leadership, as he did not fail to attack, in those years, the Croatia nationalists and the Serb nationalists.

Now, as is seen, the Serb leadership, which at that time did not dare to oppose Tito, seeks to take revenge. But since Tito is dead, it attacks the Kosovo leadership. Time will prove whether this attack of the Serb leadership against Tito has to do only with the rights he recognised to the Kosovars, or with the re-examination of his entire policy on which the Yugoslav federal system is based. But one thing is seen since now: The fear towards the centralistic and unitarian tendencies of the great Serbs, which are turned into an open oppressive and denationalizing policy in Kosovo, has begun to fetter many people in the other republics as well.

The Albanians Have Always Been for Peace and Friendship With the Neighbours

Actually, the press and all the state and party forums in Yugoslavia have launched a great campaign about the so-called problem of the departure of the Serbs and Montenegrins from Kosovo. Does such a problem exist? It may exist, but the causes are not those the Belgrade claims.

Albanians have always been for peace and friendship with the neighbours, with the Serbs and Montenegrins, even in the most difficult times. They have never proceeded from chauvinist and nationalistic feelings. They have inflicted harm on nobody and just as they have respected themselves they have respected the others too. The removal of the Serbs and Montenegrins from Kosovo is not a result of the pressure of the Albanians, but of the difficult economic situation of Kosovo, of the gloomy perspective of its development. It is above all, a result of that gloomy atmosphere, of those tensions and conflicts stirred up in Kosovo as a result of the policy of violence and national repression pursued by the Yugoslav leadership there.

While Emigrating From Kosovo, the Serbs and Montenegrins Do Not Take to Heels Like the Albanians

At the time when much clamour is raised on the departure of the Serbs from Kosovo, one cannot fail to point out the fact that more Albanians are leaving Kosovo, Macedonia and Montenegro and emigrating to Turkey, Western Europe, Australia and even to Alaska.

Why does not anyone speak of them? Why is it not said that these too should be helped to return to Kosovo? Are there Albanians in Slovenia, Croatia, in Serbia? Yes, scores of thousands. But nobody discusses why are they obliged to leave Kosovo, nobody says that these too should be helped to get back to their birthplaces.

As far as we know, while emigrating from Kosovo, the Serbs and Montenegrins do not take to heels like the Albanians. They stay in Yugoslavia and no kind of political, economic and cultural discrimination is exerted on them, as it is exerted on the Albanians. It must also be said that the migration of the population in Yugoslavia is a very common phenomenon, which has been and is considered as positive. It is clearly seen that all this clamour on the removal of Serbs and Montenegrins is a consequence of that "anti-Albanian predisposition" as the Yugoslav leaders caressively call the wave of the great-Serb chauvinism which is actually dashing over Kosovo.

No one can deny the leaders of Serbia or Montenegro of their preoccupation for the migration of their compatriots from Kosovo. But why do they accuse the Kosovo leaders of paternalism when they want to know why the Albanians emigrate from Macedonia and Montenegro and why are they ill-treated there? It seems that in this case, too, the conscience of the great Serbs is not clear, because they do not use the same yardstick to measure themselves and the others. In these conditions what is the meaning of the words of the Yugoslav leaders when they say that the PSR of Albania has the right to show interest for the Albanians living in Yugoslavia?

The Belgrade chieftains link the migration of the Serbs and Montenegrins with an alleged strategy of pressure exerted by the Albanians in order to create a "pure ethnic Kosovo." The slogan "a pure ethnic Kosovo" was not coined by the Albanians. It is invented by the great Serbs and expresses their colonialist mentality, their wishes and strategy to be physically present in all the Yugoslav regions as guards of the Serb empire. The Albanians, just like the Slovenians and Croatians, Bosnians, or others, wish the genuine coexistence and friendship among the peoples of Yugoslavia, that they live together in equality and understanding, they do not wish that one be oppressor and the other be oppressed, that one be privileged and the other discriminated, that one eat while the other starves to death.

The Yugoslav Plenum Skipped Over the Very Grave Economic Situation in Kosovo

The Yugoslav plenum skipped over the economic situation in Kosovo, which is very grave, and the problems of its development. At a time when in Yugoslavia, as a result of the grave crisis, the economic problems take the first place in the political life of the country this seems somewhat strange. But the "forgetfulness" is not coincidental. When the "Platform on Kosovo" was approved in 1981, it was stressed that during the 1981-1985 five year period, the rates of the economic development of Kosovo would be 60 percent higher than the average rates of the economic development of Yugoslavia, that the problem of unemployment would be mitigated, that the republics and the regions of Vojvodina would fulfill their obligations towards Kosovo, that the federation would increase its aids for Kosovo etc. These promises were never realised. As it was said in the plenum and as it comes out from the Yugoslav press, instead of being 60 percent higher than the Yugoslav average rates of development, now the rates of the development of the economy in Kosovo are 40 percent under this average, the number of unemployed increased to 100 thousand at the end of 1982, as against 60 thousand at the end of 1981.

As for the projects which would be constructed with the help of the community they remained blueprints. Moreover, Kosovo is in heavy debts. Only during the first half of last year Kosovo paid 3 billion dinars to pay off interest rates and credits, at a time when the annual accumulation of its economy is 2 billion and 600 million dinars.

No one was asked to render account for all these. No word was said on the "solidarity" which before was clamorously advertised. Now the plenum recommended Kosovo to develop "on its own forces." In a word, Kosovo was abandoned in its "own fate."

Taken together, the decisions of the latest plenum of the CC of the LCY were a new dictate and constraint imposed on Kosovo. Indeed it was spoken on Kosovo at the plenum but Kosovo itself, its voice, thoughts and wishes were not voiced. If those in Belgrade think that the Albanians of Yugoslavia are represented by such "men" as Sinan Hasani and Hysen Ramadani, they are gravely mistaken. Their zeal to sing praises to the great Serb chauvinism and to darken their own people is too great to believe in their "dignity."

The time which has passed since the events in 1981 in Kosovo is sufficient to make an objective analysis of their true causes. Likewise, the present-day situation in Kosovo shows clearly that the measures adopted to "normalise" situation have been a complete failure.

Despite this, the Yugoslav leadership does not wish to accept the reality and insists to follow the road of violence, oppression and national discrimination in Kosovo. The decisions of the last plenum show that it deceived the people of Yugoslavia, who wish a normalisation of the situation in Kosovo and the elimination of the chauvinist revengeful actions which are being carried out there. On the other hand, they are a challenge also for the broad world public opinion, which does not agree with the nationalistic crimes being committed against an innocent population, with the violation of their national and democratic rights.

The practice has shown that the injustices cannot be defended through force, just as people cannot be persuaded through words to call the black white. The problem of Kosovo can be solved only through wisdom and self control in full harmony with the interests of Kosovo and the entire Yugoslavia, without asking for priorities and privileges and above all without nationalistic and chauvinistic bias.

ZHIVKOV MEETS LEBANESE COMMUNIST LEADER

AU091521 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 5 Jan 84 pp 1, 6

[Text] Todor Zhivkov, secretary general of the BCP Central Committee, met George Hawi, secretary general of the Lebanese Communist Party [LCP] Central Committee, during his visit to our country at the invitation of Todor Zhivkov.

During the meeting, which proceeded in a cordial and comradely atmosphere, the two leaders briefed each other on the tasks which the BCP and the LCP are presently coping with. Topical issues concerning the international atmosphere and the worldwide communist and workers movement were discussed during the meeting.

Comrades Todor Zhivkov and George Hawi expressed their deep concern over the persisting aggravation of the international situation as a result of the adventurous policy of aggression and confrontation adopted by the United States and its NATO allies, which are intensifying the arms race, and the nuclear arms race in particular, by trying in this manner to obtain superiority in the world. They unceremoniously interfere in the domestic affairs of independent states and have recourse on a large scale to the most gross forms of pressure, including armed intervention, in order to deprive the peoples of their sovereign rights to decide upon their own fate.

The two party leaders resolutely denounced the deployment of new American nuclear missiles in a number of West European countries, which has already begun, for the purpose of achieving U.S. military superiority over the USSR and the socialist community countries as an irresponsible and dangerous action leading to the aggravation of international tension and the increase of the danger of nuclear war.

It was unanimously reaffirmed that today as never before it is necessary to rally the communists of all countries most closely to ensure the broadest unity and unity of action of all progressive, democratic, and peace-loving forces in the world against the aggressive and adventurous actions and hegemonist claims of imperialism in the struggle to prevent nuclear war, to consolidate peace and cooperation among peoples. Comrade George Hawi supports the peaceful initiatives of the USSR and of the other socialist community countries, as well as the reciprocal measures adopted by them in order to ensure their security.

The talks devoted particular attention to the situation in the Middle East and in Lebanon. Comrades Todor Zhivkov and Geore Hawi denounced the persistent aggression of Israel against the Arab peoples and spoke out against the intensification of the "strategic alliance" between the United States and Israel.

Comrade George Hawi reported on the difficult and explosive situation in Lebanon and on the Lebanese people's struggle to defend their country's sovereignty against Israeli aggression as well as against the interventionist policy of the United States, which with its military actions against the Lebanese national-patriotic troops, against the Palestinian defense forces, and against the Syrian troops, has become a direct participant in the aggression against the Arab countries. The two party leaders denounced the intensification of the U.S. military presence in the Middle East and the preparation of aggressive actions against the Lebanese national liberation forces and the Syrian Arab Republic, which involves the danger of a great new conflict in that area.

Comrade Todor Zhivkov confirmed the Bulgarian Communists' solidarity with the struggle waged by the LCP in cooperation with the national liberation forces in the country for the unconditional withdrawal of the Israeli forces and the so-called "multinational forces" from Lebanon, for settling Lebanese internal problems through political dialogue among all national forces, regardless of their political orientation, for the preservation of the unity, territorial integrity, and independence of Lebanon as a sovereign, non-aligned Arab state.

Comrades Todor Zhivkov and George Hawi stressed that in this situation the necessity of building a solid unity among the Arab national and progressive forces is becoming even more urgent, so that the plans of imperialism and Zionism in the Middle East may be foiled. The two party leaders spoke out in favor of the restoration of the unity of the Palestinian resistance movement and of the PLO -- its only legitimate representative. This restoration should be based on the struggle against imperialism, Zionism, reaction, and against the defeatist Camp David agreements, as well as on the basis of strengthening PLO relations with the Lebanese national-patriotic forces, with the Syrian Arab Republic, and all Arab anti-imperialist forces.

Comrade George Hawi expressed his high appreciation for the Bulgarian people's successes in building a developed socialist society under BCP leadership, as well for its consistent peace-loving policy in the Balkans, in Europe, and the world. He expressed gratitude for the support rendered by People's Republic of Bulgaria to the LCP and to the Lebanese national-patriotic forces in the struggle against the Israeli aggression, for the preservation of Lebanon's unity and independence.

The two party leaders noted with satisfaction the unanimity of views between the BCP and the LCP on all questions discussed. Both parties' resolve was confirmed to develop and intensify their mutual relations of friendship, cooperation, and fraternal solidarity also in the future, in the interest of the further solidarity of the international communist workers movement, to the benefit of both the Bulgarian and Lebanese peoples.

Dimitur Stanishev, secretary of the BCP Central Committee, attended the meeting.

1984 TRADE PROTOCOL SIGNED WITH POLAND

LD052217 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 2100 GMT 5 Jan 84

[Karol Bielecki report from Sofia]

[Text] Deputy foreign trade ministers of Bulgaria and Poland, Marin Marinov and Wladyslaw Gwiazda, have signed a trade protocol on mutual deliveries of goods and payments for 1984. Compared with 1983, trade will increase by 12 percent and will reach the sum of Z45 billion.

Traditionally heading the list are machines and equipment, though there is also a long list of agricultural and food items, as well as marketable goods. Imports from Bulgaria include peppers, grapes, peaches, wines, champagne, juices, knitted goods, fabrics, sport articles, toys, and pharmaceutical products. Poland will export mining, road building, and construction machines, cranes, equipment for ships, and other goods. Export of industrial, construction, and assembly services will continue.

BCP COMMISSION DISCUSSES ZHIVKOV ECONOMIC REPORT

AU091343 Sofia BTA in English 1322 GMT 9 Jan 84

[Text] Sofia, January 9 (BTA) -- Today there was held a plenary session of the Central Control and Auditing Commission of the Bulgarian Communist Party.

The plenum was opened and chaired by Mr Stoyan Karadzhov, the commission's chairman.

The plenum discussed the report by Mr Todor Zhivkov to the Politburo of the CC of the BCP "On Some Pressing Questions Related to the Applying of the Economic Approach and To Improving the Management." It fully backed up the ideas and formulations worked out in it.

Discussed were also questions related to the organization. Mr Vladimir Sandev, first secretary of the County Committee of the BCP in Blagoevgrad until now, was elected a deputy-chairman of the commission.

ZHIVKOV SENDS MESSAGE TO UNESCO DIRECTOR GENERAL

AU041911 Sofia BTA in English 1827 GMT 4 Jan 84

[Text] Paris, Jan 4 (BTA corr) -- In a message by Mr Todor Zhivkov to Mr Amadou Mahtar M'bow, the UNESCO director general, respect is expressed for the role of UNESCO in today's international life and its merits for the cause of peace and understanding among peoples.

On behalf of the State Council of Bulgaria, the Bulgarian people and on his part Mr Todor Zhivkov thanked for the decision to convene the 23th session of the UNESCO General Conference in 1985 in Sofia.

The message of Bulgaria's president of the State Council reads in part that there is no doubt that the convening of such an authoritative and highly representative conference in the capital of socialist Bulgaria is an honour for her people, a recognition of their contribution to the treasure-house of the world culture, an act of respect for their contribution to the successful UNESCO activity.

NEW NATO AIRBASE IN TURKEY POSES SECURITY THREAT

AU051458 Sofia BTA in English 1413 GMT 5 Jan 84

[Text] Sofia, Jan 5 (BTA) -- Today's evening edition of OTECHESTVEN FRONT carries a political note by Mr Velin Mishev which reads:

Recent reports have appeared in the Western press and in some Turkish newspapers that according to official military circles a decision was made to build a modern military airport in the environs of the town of Corlu in the European part of Turkey (Thrace). The initial price of the project is reported to be about 16,300,000 dollars. The basic construction is said to be completed according to plan in a year and a half or two. The airport is said to be provided with a three-kilometres take-off and landing strip. The project is to be financed and on completion used by NATO as a NATO base.

On the basis of the data published in the foreign press one can conclude that the planned airport in the town of Corlu is one of those ten military airports which are to be built or updated in accordance with the clauses contained in the treaty between Turkey and the USA within the NATO framework. According to the reports in the foreign press, the airport in Corlu will be of the "size of the military airport in the town of Konya." It is noted in this connection that "the airport built in Konya for training purposes, has after additional reconstruction become suitable to receive advance warning NATO aircraft of the AWACS system."

Till this moment the announcements in the foreign press about the planned building of a military airport, a NATO base, in the town of Corlu, have not been refuted.

This gives grounds to consider them trustworthy. In this case there immediately arises the question of what makes it imperative to make such a decision to build a new, modern military airport near the town of Corlu, only 86 miles off the border with the People's Republic of Bulgaria, as some Western newspapers note omnisciently. The aims for which this airport is intended to be used are clearly implied. It should be assumed that AWACS planes will be stationed both at the Konya and the Corlu airports. Therefore it is about stepping up and expanding the U.S. military presence in Turkey.

If the trustworthiness of the Western reports is confirmed, this would mean that military preparations of such a nature will be launched for the first time in the European part of Turkey. Steps of the kind, unprovoked by anything at all, cannot but be responded to with alarm among the Bulgarian public circles who think that the trust between Bulgaria and Turkey, between the Balkan countries as well as the general security in the Balkans and in Europe, must be consolidated by making constructive efforts to this and by everybody, as demanded by the stipulations in the Final Act of Helsinki and the final document of the Madrid meeting of the states participants in the European Conference of Security and Cooperation. The plans for building a NATO military base in Turkey's European part and the other military preparations under the NATO framework in the Balkan region, however, are posing a threat to the security in this region and are contrary to the striving and desire [word indistinct] to live in peace.

KUBADINSKI DELIVERS GREETINGS TO DKP CONGRESS

AU091302 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 7 Jan 84 p 5

["Greetings" of BCP Central Committee to Seventh Congress of DKP delivered by Pencho Kubadinski, BCP Politburo member, on 6 January in Nuernberg]

[Text] Dear Comrades, please allow me to convey to you, the delegates to the Seventh Congress of the DKP and all German Communists most cordial and militant greetings on behalf of the BCP Central Committee, its general secretary, Todor Zhivkov, and all communists of the People's Republic of Bulgaria.

With great attention and a sense of fraternal solidarity the Bulgarian Communists are following the struggle of the West German Communists and all progressive forces in your country for defending the vital interests of the West German working people, preserving the social achievements and democratic rights which have been attained, and against the striving of the reactionary forces to impose a rightist change in the sphere of public life. We exceptionally value your tireless and selfless activity, dear West German comrades, for defending peace, disarmament, detente, and strengthening international cooperation.

Our delegation heard with great attention the report read by Comrade Herbert Mies, which in a principled manner and from clear class positions made a precise analysis of your country's internal situation, evaluated the international situation, and set the most important tasks of the West German Communists at the present stage.

The Seventh Congress of your party is taking place in an exceptionally alarming and tense international situation. The militaristic policy of imperialism, the adventurist and aggressive foreign policy course of the present U.S. Administration, and the support rendered to it by some governments in Western Europe are the reasons for the deterioration of the international climate. The deployment of U.S. medium-range nuclear missiles in Western Europe, which has turned into a fait accompli in recent weeks, is the greatest danger for peace today.

The socialist countries are doing everything necessary to maintain the military-strategic balance and guarantee their security. This is being done in order to avoid a global scale conflict, which would mean the end of our planet. This is their motivation in adopting responsive measures in response to the deployment of the new U.S. missiles in some West European countries, which has already begun. In this context our party and people support the 23 November 1983 declaration of Yuriy Andropov, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee.

Simultaneously, the socialist states do not think that the situation is irreversible and are ready to abandon these measures if the NATO member-countries show readiness to restore the situation which existed in Europe before the deployment of the U.S. missiles. Mankind has only one way of surviving and developing, and this is the consistent application of the principles of peaceful coexistence and disarmament based on equality and equal security. This road has been clearly outlined in the numerous peaceful initiatives and proposals of the Warsaw Pact member-countries, and first of all the USSR -- the greatest defender and guarantor of peace in our time.

Dear comrades, for almost 40 years Bulgaria has been developing as a socialist state. These have been decades of constant progress in Bulgaria's economy, development in the areas of culture, science, and education, a constantly increasing standard of living, and great successes in the social area and in perfecting the socialist democracy. Despite the complex international situation and the negative influence of the economic crisis in the capitalist world, Bulgaria has preserved the high tempo of economic development and is successfully developing its modern industry, simultaneously with its highly concentrated and specialized agriculture. Our economy knows no unemployment. All this is a result of the correct BCP policy and leadership, the selfless work of our people, and the fraternal cooperation and mutual assistance of the socialist countries, first of all the USSR. The People's Republic of Bulgaria is conducting a principled and peaceful foreign policy and is actively cooperating in establishing relations of goodneighborliness and cooperation in the Balkans and in turning the region into a nuclear-free zone.

Loyal to its international traditions the BCP will further contribute to strengthening the unity of the international communist and workers' movement and to expanding and strengthening the cooperation of all world progressive, democratic, and peace-loving forces.

Greeting you once again on behalf of the BCP Central Committee, its secretary general, Comrade Todor Zhivkov, and all Bulgarian Communists, I convey to you, dear West German comrades, our wishes for fruitful activity at the Seventh Congress of your party, whose decisions will be a guarantee for new successes in the struggle for uniting the ranks of the DKP, increasing its influence and authority, and strengthening the unity of action with all peace-loving and progressive forces against the nuclear threat, and for the triumph of the common communist ideals, the same ideals passed to us by the great sons of the Bulgarian and German workers' classes -- Georgi Dimitrov and Ernst Thaelmann.

Long live the DKP!

Long live the friendship and cooperation between the BCP and the DKP!

Long live Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism!

ZHIVKOV, FILIPOV GREET PRK ON NATIONAL DAY

AU091230 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 7 Jan 84 pp 1, 6

[Text] Todor Zhivkov, BCP Central Committee general secretary and chairman of the State Council, and Grisha Filipov, chairman of the Council of Ministers, have sent the following message to Heng Samrin, secretary general of the Kampuchean People's Revolutionary Party [KPRP] and chairman of the State Council of the People's Republic of Kampuchea [PRK], and Chan Si, chairman of the Council of Ministers:

On behalf of the BCP Central Committee, the State Council and the Council of Ministers of the People's Republic of Bulgaria, the Bulgarian people, and on our own behalf we send you, the Central Committee of the KPRP, the State Council and Council of Ministers of the PRK and the fraternal Kampuchean people most cordial greetings on the national holiday of the PRK.

The 7 January 1979 victory of the Kampuchean patriots, who defeated the bloody Pol Pot regime, set the beginning of a new stage in the history of Kampuchea and opened up the prospects for its socialist renovation. The Bulgarian Communists and all Bulgarian working people sincerely rejoice in the Kampuchean people's successes in overcoming the difficult heritage of the past, in restoring and developing the economy and science, and in strengthening and defending the revolutionary achievements, attained under the leadership of the KPRP and in close friendship and cooperation with the peoples of the USSR and the other countries of the socialist community.

The People's Republic of Bulgaria highly values the peaceful foreign policy of the PRK aimed at restoring goodneighborly relations and understanding in Southeast Asia. We fully support the efforts of the three Indochinese states to normalize the situation in the region, which is exacerbated by the imperialists, and to reach peace, stability, and cooperation in this part of the world.

We express our deep satisfaction with the fruitful development of the friendship and cooperation between our parties, countries, and peoples. We are confident that strengthening and expanding these fraternal relations, based on the principles of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism, is in the interest of our two peoples, as well as in the interest of strengthening the unity of the socialist countries and our common struggle for peace, progress, and socialism.

On their national holiday we wish the fraternal Kampuchean people new successes in implementing the important tasks posed by the Fourth Congress of the KPRP.

BRIEFS

TANCHEV RECEIVES IRAQI DELEGATION -- Sofia, Jan 6 (BTA) -- Mr Petur Tanchev, secretary of the Bulgarian Agrarian Union, first vice president of the State Council, received a delegation of the General Union of Peasants in Iraq led by the union's chairman Mr Nuri 'Uthman ar-Rawi visiting Bulgaria at the invitation of the Standing Committee of the Bulgarian Agrarian Union. The possibilities for furthering the relations between the Bulgarian Agrarian Union and the General Union of Peasants in Iraq, which will promote the extending of cooperation between Bulgaria and Iraq, were discussed. Great concern was expressed over the exacerbated international situation and in particular over the growing tension in the Middle East region. The barbarous acts of the Israeli aggressor and its protector -- the U.S. imperialism -- were resolutely condemned. Full backing was expressed to the just struggle of the Arab peoples and the Arab people of Palestine to materialize their legitimate rights to self-determination including the right to founding their own state under the PLO leadership. Importance was attached to the decisions made at the Fes Conference. [Text] [Sofia BTA in English 1856 GMT 6 Jan 84 AU]

HRUSKOVIC ADDRESSES WEST GERMAN COMMUNISTS

AU081501 Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 7 Jan 84 p 5

[CTK Report on speech by Miloslav Hruskovic, candidate member of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium and head of the CPCZ delegation to the Seventh DKP Congress in Nuernberg, delivered at a meeting of FRG communists in Erlangen on 6 January]

[Text] Miloslav Hruskovic, head of the CPCZ delegation, candidate of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium and secretary of the CPSL Central Committee, has addressed a meeting in Erlangen. On behalf of the CPCZ, its Central Committee, and Gustav Husak, general secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee and president of the Republic, he conveyed to West German communists warmest fraternal greetings. He said that traditional friendly international relations exist between the CPCZ and the DKP based on the principles of Marxism-Leninism.

The CPCZ profoundly esteems the DKP, which in less than 16 years since its founding has pursued intensive activity aimed at defending the rights and interests of the working people. The DKP has always stood at the head of progressive forces in the FRG in the struggle against all who would like to revive fascism and revanchism. It has been participating firmly and unshakably in the struggle for peace, detente and disarmament, and against the danger of nuclear war. By its principled attitude against NATO's militarist policy and adventurist plans to transform Europe into the focus of dangerous tension and a battlefield of nuclear war, it has won broad international recognition and the respect of all progressive forces. By its important endeavor for the unity of the international communist and workers movement, the DKP has become a recognized authority in that movement.

We are experiencing the most critical period since World War II, Miloslav Hruskovic said further. The international situation has become unprecedentedly aggravated through the fault of the most reactionary forces of imperialism. Washington has worked out dangerous plans for a military confrontation with the world of socialism in an effort to halt and reverse the world's historical development. We are witnessing how the present American Government sabotages all possibilities of dialogue or agreement with the Soviet Union, how it has not acceded to even a single constructive peace initiative. On the contrary, by deploying new nuclear missiles in the FRG, in Great Britain, and in Italy, the U.S. military preparations have acquired further dangerous forms. Thus, we appreciate all the more the heroic struggle of the peace and antiwar forces in the FRG, who are not indifferent to the fate of their own nation or the peaceful present and future of Europe.

Following the start of the deployment of new American nuclear missiles in Western Europe, the socialist countries have been forced to undertake corresponding measures to guarantee equilibrium and their own security. At the same time we will be even more determined in striving to halt and reverse the current dangerous development, and to rid the nations of Europe of the threat of destruction. The objective of our efforts is a Europe devoid of all nuclear weapons.

Our fraternal parties are working in totally different conditions and are setting for themselves different tasks. However, today one task is identical for all communist and workers parties. It is the preservation of peace and elimination of the danger of nuclear catastrophe. The DKP has been fulfilling this role with honor. It is the vanguard of those forces in the FRG that not only with words but also with practical deeds are doing all they can that war never originates from German soil.

In conclusion, Miloslav Hruskovic expressed the conviction that the cooperation between the CPCZ and the DKP will continue to develop also in the future to the benefit of the working people of the CSSR and the FRG, the unity and cohesion of the international communist and workers movement, and the cause of peace.

WESTERN CP'S WARNED NOT TO ABANDON PRINCIPLES

AU081418 Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 5 Jan 84 p 5

[Article by Yuriy Krasin in the "A Current Topic" column: "Ideological Cohesion of the Revolutionary Party"]

[Excerpts] It is no secret that, from time to time, revisionist "reformers" appear in the international communist movement who seek a departure from its principles. Such a search inevitably leads to a liquidation of the party of revolutionary Marxism, to an agreement with the bourgeoisie, and to capitulation before it.

What gives rise to particular concern is the interpretation of some problems concerning the political foundations of a communist party. For example, a proposition being championed concerns the admissibility of some sort of ideological pluralism in the party. However, if the party were to accept this proposition, it would be renouncing the ideological cohesion of its membership, one of the foundations of the unequivocal positions of communists.

Ideological pluralism concerns, above all, the philosophical world outlook. Typical in this connection is the view that the contemporary communist movement takes from Marxism only its political program and is neutral vis-a-vis philosophy.

This means, basically, the formulation of a concept of the party's neutrality in world outlook matters and the reduction of the significance of the ideological legacy of Marxism to a mere political program. In this connection it is appropriate to recall how emphatically Lenin used to defend the philosophical legacy of Marxism as an integral part of the ideology of a communist party. Marxism is indivisible, and it is naive to assume that there can be a consistently revolutionary program and policy without a theoretical, philosophical backing.

Moreover, ideological vagueness inevitably generates doubts about political principles and establishes fertile soil for political pluralism and for the emergence of various factions. In other words, doubt is cast on the very foundations of the structure and activity of a Marxist-Leninist party.

Where do the roots of these trends lie? They are caused, above all, by changes in the social structure of society, by the political behavior of nonproletarian social forces. In many capitalist countries, new social movements have arisen. They are mostly unstable, without a clear ideological or organizational shape, and heterogeneous in composition. Many of them are short-lived, but they reflect the law-governed historical process of the expanding structure of social forces taking part in the struggle for democracy and socialism. The parties of the workers class face the problem of reinforcing their influence on these new participants in the struggle.

As time goes by, the temptation arises to expand the sphere of the communist parties' influence at the cost of abandoning their class and ideological unequivocality. From this follow pragmatist tendencies, contempt for the theory, and indifference towards the ideological foundations of the party.

For a certain period of time, the party may increase the number of its supporters and the number of votes in elections by enlisting sociopolitical forces that identify partly, or do not identify at all, with its revolutionary ideology. However, does this strengthen the party's political positions in the long run?

As historical experience shows, any exacerbation of the class struggle inevitably disintegrates such an unstable social base. It is absolutely essential for communist parties to win new forces over to the side of the workers class, to consider their interests, and to generalize their experiences. However, this task cannot be resolved by simply merging the ideology and policy of the workers class with the ideology and policy of the nonproletarian strata of the population. Their experiences and interests must pass through the prism of the ideology and policy of the progressive class, which consistently expresses the interests of all working people. This is the only possible position of a communist party. Otherwise, its revolutionary essence will be watered down in a pluralist conglomerate of petit bourgeois ideas, notions and positions, and it will lose its role of vanguard in the struggle for basic social transformations.

The ideological and political unequivocality of its class positions is an indispensable and unchangeable feature of the revolutionary party of the workers class. Any pluralism in this issue is out of the question. Only such an approach will create a solid platform for expanding the contacts of communists with other democratic forces.

Improving the forms of organizing the activity of communist parties and adjusting these forms to the new conditions -- this is a task, the solution of which requires great boldness and a creative approach. The solution, however, cannot be successful if communists renounce their own principles. In defending the foundations of the party of a new type before its liquidators in the Russian revolutionary movement, V.I. Lenin said: "This organization, without disturbing its type and base, skillfully adjusts its form to changed conditions, it skillfully modifies this form in accordance with the requirements of the moment." What is needed today is precisely this kind of flexibility. What is needed is the ability to take into account new conditions without becoming unfaithful to one's type, to the main principles of the structure and activity of the revolutionary party of the workers class.

BRIEFS

PHONE SERVICE TO U.S. -- Telephone connections between Bratislava subscribers and all U.S. subscribers excepting those in Alaska and the Hawaiian Islands will become automated as of 3 January 1984. [Summary] [Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 31 Dec 83 p 2 AU]

SLOVAK WORKERS ABROAD -- More than 200 employees of the Bratislava Water Economy Construction enterprise, the Engineering Construction enterprise in Kosice, and the Land Construction enterprise in Bratislava celebrated their New Year's Day in Iraq, where they are working on the site of an irrigation, drainage and road system project. As many as 400 employees of the Doprastav enterprise are working at two construction sites in Libya. More than 300 employees of the Kosice Engineering Construction enterprise are working in Iraq, more than 200 of them near Baghdad on a hydro-amelioration system. Other employees of the same enterprise are working on a bridge construction project in Laos, and at a steel works construction site in Libya. [Summary] [Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 2 Jan 84 p 2 AU]

FRG NATO OFFICER DISMISSED AT U.S. REQUEST

LD091833 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1530 GMT 9 Jan 84

[Excerpts] Brussels/Bonn, 9 Jan (ADN) -- The sudden dismissal of the highest-ranking representative of the Federal Army in NATO, four-star General Kiessling, was ordered by FRG Defense Minister Manfred Woerner at the urgent request of the United States, statements from the Bonn Defense Ministry reveal.

The removal of Kiessling, an officer who had been the deputy to U.S. Supreme NATO Commander General Rogers since 1 April 1982, is having widening repercussions. It is no longer doubted that the reason for Kiessling's dismissal was deep political differences of opinion and clashes between Rogers and Kiessling. This is all the more important since at this moment, after the deployment of new U.S. nuclear missile systems, the staff of the NATO headquarters in Brussels is occupied with higher explosive issues relating to the conduct of a nuclear war in Europe.

Throughout the Federal Army and in other NATO states, considerable dissatisfaction has been caused by the fact that Defense Minister Woerner has refused to publish any information about the motives for his action. The news embargo imposed on the true background to the dismissal of Kiessling was to be covered up by personal defamations of the general. Since this has remained ineffective due to the statements of the former Federal Army general and the disciplinary proceedings he initiated against himself, the disparities are all the more clearly the focus of attention of the still-uninformed public.

Defense Minister Woerner is being criticized in particular by members of the Federal Army for having placed loyalty to the United States above all else when faced with the dissatisfaction of the U.S. General Rogers with his deputy.

In informed NATO circles, the core of the conflict between Rogers and his former deputy was in the air-land battle strategy worked out by the Pentagon. This is a strategy that provides for preemptive strikes with conventional, chemical, and nuclear weapons against the Warsaw Treaty states. General Kiessling was not the first high-ranking West European officer to be critical of the U.S. first-strike doctrine and to have a conflict between his own conscience and abject loyalty to the dominant NATO power, it is said in Brussels.

BELGIAN CP CHAIRMAN, DELEGATION ARRIVE 8 JAN

Axen Welcomes Delegation

LD081947 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1738 GMT 8 Jan 84

[Text] Berlin, 8 Jan (ADN) -- A Belgian Communist Party delegation led by the party chairman, Louis van Geyt, arrived in Berlin on Sunday at the invitation of the SED Central Committee. It includes Jan Debrouwere, Politburo member and national secretary of the party, and Augustin Duchateau, Central Committee member. The guests were cordially welcomed by Hermann Axen, Politburo member and secretary of the SED Central Committee; and Guenter Sieber, Central Committee member and head of the Central Committee's International Relations Department.

Honecker, Van Geyt Hold Talks

LD091942 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1722 GMT 9 Jan 84

[Text] Berlin 9 Jan (ADN) -- Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee, received Louis Van Geyt, chairman of the Belgian Communist Party, on Monday for a friendly talk.

The representatives of both parties exchanged views on the current international situation, the tasks in the struggle to secure peace, and the policy of their parties.

Erich Honecker and Louis Van Geyt expressed their concern about the new and dangerous situation which has been created by the deployment of Pershing II and cruise missiles in the FRG, Great Britain, and Italy.

During the talk, it was stressed that the most aggressive circles of imperialism, particularly the United States, have initiated a new round of the arms race with their striving for military superiority and have thus increased the danger of a nuclear inferno. Thus, the basis for the negotiations in Geneva on the limitation and reduction of medium-range weapons in Europe was removed and a further disastrous step has been taken which will seriously damage what was achieved in the 70's through detente and cooperation between states on the continent.

The two sides noted that the powerful peace movement which has developed in many countries and which opposes the escalation of nuclear arms, is resisting this threatening development. Ever more significant voices are being raised which feel that this development is not irreversible. On the contrary, they think it is possible and advisable to redouble efforts to avert these new dangers.

Now, what matters is for the forces for peace to increase their efforts to defeat the course of arms buildup and confrontation, to achieve a move toward disarmament according to the principle of equality and equal security, and toward detente. The main priority is to stop the deployment of Pershing II and cruise missiles in Western Europe, to dismantle the systems which have already been set up, and to freeze all nuclear weaponry. The United States and the other NATO states have to return to the situation which existed prior to the deployment of new medium-range missiles in Europe.

Faithful to their conviction that preserving and securing peace is the most vital issue for the peoples, Erich Honecker and Louis Van Geyt declared the firm will of their parties to work in a coalition of reason and goodwill with everyone who is concerned with securing peace and detente. Particularly important is the creation of nuclear-free zones and corridors in various regions in Europe. The Stockholm conference on confidence and security-building measures and disarmament must, both sides agreed, reduce confrontation and establish peaceful coexistence between states with different social orders.

Erich Honecker explained the GDR's unchanged policy, which is aimed at peace and security. He emphasized the current importance of the proposals which aim at military parity at the lowest possible level, exclude the first-use of nuclear weapons, and provide for a treaty on the nonuse of force between NATO and the Warsaw Pact. The German workers' and peasants' state, faithful to the humanist nature of socialism and its responsibility before history, will continue to do all it can to prevent a war from ever again emanating from German soil. To this end, the GDR is working consistently to improve the international situation, for political dialogue, and equal cooperation between peoples.

The chairman of the Belgian CP reported on the activities and initiatives of the Belgian Communists in the further growing peace movement of Christians, socialists, communists, and other social forces in the struggle against the threatened deployment of U.S. cruise missiles in Belgium and for the reduction of nuclear arms in Europe.

Erich Honecker and Louis Van Geyt agreed to increase cooperation between the SED and the Belgian CP in the struggle for peace and against the nuclear arms race.

The meeting, which took place in an open and cordial atmosphere, was attended on the side of the Belgian CP by Jan Debrouwere, member of the Politburo; and Augustin Duchateau, member of the Central Committee; and on the SED side by Hermann Axen, member of the Politburo and secretary of the Central Committee; and Guenter Sieber, member of the Central Committee and head of the International Relations Department of the Central Committee.

AXEN RECEIVES MSZMP CENTRAL COMMITTEE OFFICIAL

AU091746 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 7/8 Jan 84 p 2

[Excerpts] Berlin (ADN) -- On Friday [6 January] Hermann Axen, member of the Politburo and secretary of the SED Central Committee, received Gyula Horn, head of the International Relations Department of the MSZMP Central Committee.

During the friendly talks, Herman Axen gave an account of the multifaceted efforts of the GDR, together with the states of the socialist community and their main force, the USSR, to do everything possible to secure peace and to prevent mankind from slipping into a nuclear war.

Participating in the talks were Guenter Sieber, member of the Central Committee and head of the International Relations Department of the SED Central Committee, and Bela Szalai, ambassador of the Hungarian People's Republic to the GDR.

MITTAG ARRIVES IN PARIS ON OFFICIAL VISIT

LD091608 East Berlin Voice of GDR Domestic Service in German 1500 GMT 9 Jan 84

[Text] At the invitation of the French Government, Guenter Mittag, Politburo member and secretary of the SED Central Committee, arrived in Paris today for an official visit. He will have talks with leading politicians and representatives from trade and industry. On his arrival, he told the press he is confident it will be possible to dynamically continue the good development of relations and thus contribute to securing peace at the same time. He praised the already existing level of cooperation in politics, the economy, and culture.

In the present international situation, which is seriously strained by confrontation and the arms drive, all chances for a return to detente must be used. The GDR continues to be guided by the principle that there is no sensible alternative to peaceful coexistence.

Arrival Statement

LD091740 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1611 GMT 9 Jan 84

[Text] Paris, 9 Jan (ADN) -- On his arrival in Paris, Guenter Mittag made the following press statement:

My official visit to the French Republic is to further deepen the manifold and fruitful cooperation between the GDR and France to our mutual benefit. We gladly accepted the invitation of the French Government to speak with leading politicians and representatives from industry, banking, and trade about the development of our bilateral relations here in Paris. We share the wish and the intention of the French Government to continue dynamically the good development of relations. There are successful preconditions for this.

Cooperation uniting nations is necessary more than ever today. It flourishes best when we do everything in our power to preserve and secure world peace. As is known, the international situation is currently under serious strain. Confrontation policy and arms race have increased the danger of a third world war.

We consider it all the more important right now to increase the efforts for peace and cooperation among nations and, irrespective of differing political points of view and ideological opinions, to enter into a coalition of reason.

The first socialist German workers' and peasants' state, the GDR, which will celebrate the 35th anniversary of its foundation this year, was and is seriously committed to the obligation to do everything to prevent a war ever again starting from German soil.

In this connection, I wish to point out that Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR State Council, again expressly declared at the seventh SED Central Committee session: "The primary aim of GDR foreign and security policy remains to make a contribution to preventing a nuclear inferno and to securing world peace." In this, the GDR continues to be guided by the principle that there is no sensible alternative to the policy of peaceful coexistence among states with different social orders. That is why we consider it exceedingly significant and useful to continue the political dialogue with all forces that accept their responsibility for the fate of their nations and mankind and that are prepared to reach understanding. Now it is important to use all opportunities to return to a policy of detente.

We hold the view that everything must be done to prevent Europe turning into a battlefield. We favor a Europe free of nuclear arms, a Europe of peace, security, and mutually beneficial cooperation. That is and remains our major aim.

Relations between France and the GDR can also contribute to this. They have already had a beneficial effect over past years on international developments. We should be all the more concerned with expanding them as a factor of peace and detente on the European Continent. The GDR declares its firm readiness for this.

We can view the results achieved so far with satisfaction. With the opening of the GDR Cultural Center in Paris and the forthcoming opening of the French Cultural Center in the heart of our capital, Berlin, especially significant signals showing the intention of both governments to further develop bilateral relations and friendly cooperation full of respect of our nations have been given.

The numerous meetings among ministers, other politicians, artists, athletes, and other people in the past year are developing to the benefit of both states. Our economic and scientific-technological cooperation also continues to improve.

We have come to Paris to make and discuss further proposals for future mutually beneficial cooperation. We anticipate these talks with the declared intention of making a further important contribution in the struggle for peace and detente and for the benefit of the citizens of both states.

Meeting With Trade Minister

LD092057 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1608 GMT 9 Jan 84

[Excerpts] Paris, 9 Jan (ADN) -- Guenter Mittag, member of the Politburo, and secretary of the SED Central Committee, and member of the GDR State Council, arrived on Monday in Paris on an official visit to the French Republic.

Guenter Mittag is accompanied by Dr Gerhard Beil, member of the Council of Ministers and state secretary in the Ministry of Foreign Trade; Dr Alexander Shalck, state secretary in the Ministry of Foreign Trade; and other officials.

A meeting with Edith Cresson, minister for Foreign Trade and Tourism, was the first of the talks to be held with members of the French Government. Both sides were able to note with satisfaction that trade relations developed positively in 1983. In spite of the stagnation in world trade, they grew by 16 percent. Concrete ways of further increasing the foreign trade volume in the future were discussed. Vehicle construction, the chemical and metallurgical industries, engineering, and, in particular, machine tool construction were named as main areas of concentration in this. The partners in the talks were in agreement that scientific and technical cooperation and the development of relations of cooperation between GDR combines and French concerns could promote the expansion of foreign trade relations to mutual advantage, and they discussed measures to this effect.

Dr Gerhard Beil, member of the GDR Council of Ministers and state secretary at the Ministry of Foreign Trade, and Dr Werner Fleck, the ambassador of the GDR to France, took part in the talks.

Earlier, Guenter Mittag and the officials accompanying him held a discussion with Michel Freyche, president of the state foreign trade bank.

SPD YOUTH DELEGATION CONCLUDES VISIT 6 JAN

AU091800 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 7/8 Jan p 2

[Text] Berlin (ADN) -- On Friday [6 January] the delegation of the Federal Executive of the work association of Young Socialists in the SPD concluded a stay in the GDR. During its visit to the GDR at the invitation of the FDJ Central Council, which lasted several days, the delegation from the FRG lead by Federal Chairman Rudolf Hartung, and Eberhard Aurich, first secretary of the FDJ Central Council, as well as other members of the Central Council Secretariat discussed topical problems related to the struggle for peace and disarmament and to the international youth movement.

The two sides expressed their deep concern about the extraordinarily exacerbated situation in the world. This situation was needlessly further complicated by the deployment that has begun of new U.S. intermediate-range missiles in Western Europe. As both sides emphasized, it is important now for all the forces interested in peace and disarmament, regardless of their ideological and political positions, to continue the joint struggle for preventing a nuclear inferno and for putting an end to the arms race.

To express the primary vital interests of the young generation implies endorsing the immediate discontinuation of the deployment and the withdrawal of the U.S. first-strike weapons thus far deployed. The objective must be to completely liberate Europe from both intermediate-range and tactical nuclear weapons. The two youth associations support all proposals aimed at calming the international situation again and at arriving at a policy of practical disarmament while preserving equality and equal security. The Stockholm conference must be used for the purpose of reducing the military confrontation in Europe and for making relations between states politically predictable.

Eberhard Aurich stressed the approval which the stubborn struggle of the USSR and the other Warsaw Pact member-states to secure peace elicits among GDR youth. It is with great attention that GDR youth also watches the struggle of the West European peace movement against the adventurous policy, particularly of the United States.

He recounted how GDR youth in the "FDJ Peace Drive" are contributing to a worthy preparation of the 35th anniversary of their socialist fatherland. The initiative of the Leninist Komsomol for holding the 12th world festival of youth and students in Moscow has elicited a wide response, he stated.

In the talks, in which different positions also became evident, Rudolf Hartung explained the positions of the Young Socialists on securing peace and the struggle against nuclear rearmament. He gave an account of the fact that the Socialists advocate the launching of an international initiative for freezing nuclear armaments and for establishing a nuclear weapon-free zone in Europe, together with other European peace movements and with the U.S. freeze organization. The demand that the new U.S. intermediate-range missiles be dismantled is a central topic for the Young Socialists in the FRG as part of the peace movement.

HONECKER SENDS BIRTHDAY GREETINGS TO KARMAL

AU091500 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 6 Jan 84 pp 1-2

[Text] Berlin (ND) -- Erich Honecker, SED Central Committee general secretary and GDR State Council chairman, has sent the following congratulatory telegram to Babrak Karmal, general secretary of the Central Committee of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan [PDPA] and chairman of the Revolutionary Council of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan [DRA]:

Dear Comrade Babrak Karmal: I am pleased to convey to you the most cordial greetings and congratulations on your 55th birthday on behalf of the SED Central Committee, the State Council, and the people of the GDR, as well as on my own behalf.

Our people and our party know you as a respected leader of the Afghan revolution and as a steadfast internationalist. The PDPA has entered the path of revolutionary reshaping of the country under your leadership and has begun a new chapter in its history.

You have made great achievements in building and defending the new Afghanistan with which our party and all working people of the GDR feel linked in solidarity.

I note with satisfaction that the fraternal relations between our parties, peoples, and states have universally developed since your visit to the GDR, which I recall with pleasure.

Please, dear Comrade Babrak Karmal, accept my best wishes for further successes in implementing the goals of the April Revolution as well as for good health, creative vigor, and personal well-being.

HONECKER, STOPH, SINDERMAN CABLE PRK LEADERS

AU091745 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 7/8 Jan 84 pp 1, 2

[Text] Berlin (ND) -- Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR State Council; Willi Stoph, chairman of the Council of Ministers; and Horst Sindermann, president of the People's Chamber, have sent the following telegram to Heng Samrin, general secretary of the Revolutionary People's Party of Kampuchea [KPRP] and chairman of the Council of State of the People's Republic of Kampuchea [PRK]; Chan Si, chairman of the Council of Ministers; and to Chea Sim, president of the National Assembly, on the occasion of the national holiday.

Dear Comrades,

On the fifth anniversary of the liberation of the Kampuchean people we convey to you, to the KPRP Central Committee, the State Council, Council of Ministers, National Assembly, and to the Kampuchean people most heartfelt congratulations and fraternal greetings on behalf of the SED Central Committee, State Council, Council of Ministers, and of the GDR people as well as on our own behalf.

In the 5 years since its founding, the People's Republic of Kampuchea is in a position to display a successful balance sheet as a result of the vigorous and self-sacrificing efforts of the workers, peasants, and members of the intelligentsia in restoring the national economy and culture, in reliably protecting the revolutionary gains, and in developing the entire social life. Distinguished comrades, we most cordially congratulate you on these significant successes.

The fraternal relations between our parties, states, and peoples are developing and deepening on the basis of the principles of Marxism-Leninism, and the treaty of friendship and cooperation between our two states is yielding fruitful results. The GDR will do all it can to successfully continue and develop the close collaboration for the benefit of our peoples, in the interest of strengthening socialism and of securing peace.

Rest assured that we shall firmly stand at the side of the Kampuchean people in the future also and that we shall actively support the legitimate demand of the People's Republic of Kampuchea to be internationally recognized.

We wish you, distinguished comrades, success, good health, and creative vigor in your responsible activity.

HONECKER GREETS MILITARY ACADEMY ON ANNIVERSARY

AU091528 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 5 Jan 84 pp 1-2

[Text] Berlin (ADN) -- Erich Honecker, SED Central Committee general secretary and GDR State Council chairman, has sent the following greetings message to the generals, officers, warrant officers, noncommissioned officers, soldiers, and civilian employees of the "Friedrich Engels" Military Academy.

The SED Central Committee and the GDR State Council convey to you the most cordial greetings and congratulations on the 25th anniversary of the highest military education institution of the GDR.

In the 25 years of its existence, the "Friedrich Engels" Military Academy has developed into a true cadre forge and efficient research institution. Thousands of its graduates are successfully working as commanders, political workers, and staff officers in the responsible offices in the Ministry for National Defense, in the staffs, units, and groups of units of the force components, the GDR Border Guards and in other national defense fields.

Under the leadership of our party, the military academy today makes an essential contribution to fulfilling the tasks decided at the 10th SED Congress to strengthen the national defense of our worker-peasant state. The "Friedrich Engels" Military Academy has a teaching staff of qualified professors and lecturers, teachers, and scientific staff workers. Through its achievements in teaching and research, it has won respect and recognition in the GDR and in the fraternal socialist countries. The close relations which have linked it from the very beginning to the military academies of the Armed Forces of the USSR and the other states of the socialist community are particularly important.

The unity of communist education and military capability on the basis of Marxism-Leninism is the decisive prerequisite for training graduates today as well as in the future who are steadfast in any situation, demonstrate an international attitude, and guarantee the highest fighting strength and defense readiness through clever, sensitive, and consistent leadership of the people entrusted to them. Thus, the number of graduates who are guarantors of troop leadership under all conditions and at a high level are growing. This requires repeated improvement of education to make all officers capable of acting as party functionaries and military experts in a prudent and determined way, and to implement the political and military leadership as a whole. The systematic education of advanced military school teachers is constantly given great attention in this connection.

Regarding research, it is in line with the requirements of our time to particularly concentrate on those problems that guarantee the necessary scientific advance in training and education and that can be solved in the interest of further strengthening the fighting strength and combat readiness of the troops and the navy as well as national defense in general.

The Central Committee and the State Council express thanks to all communists, all Army members, and civilian employees of the "Friedrich Engels" Military Academy for their sacrificial and resourceful work.

We wish you further great successes in your responsible work for strengthening the defense strength of the GDR, for consolidating the comradeship-in-arms with the glorious Armed Forces of the USSR and the other fraternal socialist armies in the reliable military protection of socialism and peace.

DER SPIEGEL: GDR TO CURTAIL FAMILY VISITATIONS

DW091235 Hamburg DER SPIEGEL in German 9 Jan 84 p 16

[Excerpt] The GDR leadership is obviously determined to curtail the practice of family unification -- at least temporarily. According to people close to SED chief Erich Honecker, this could be in response to Western counterarmament.

In 1984, SED officials were generous in approving family visits necessitated by serious reasons. According to calculations by the Bonn Ministry of Inner-German Relations, 59,556 GDR citizens were permitted last year to travel to the FRG to take care of important family matters. That represents a 40.5 percent increase over 1982. However, authorities have since been told to be even more restrictive in processing exit permits.

This can also be seen by an internal SED interpretation "of the handling of family unification problems." The October 1983 regulations, which for the first time set standards for handling exit permits, created hope among GDR citizens as well as in the West. However, the SED analysis leaves no doubts that the GDR leadership considers the right of free movement to mean exclusively movement within its own state territory, since the Constitution does not provide for a right to leave the country.

GOVERNMENT PRESIDIU SESSION HELD 9 JAN

LD092010 Warsaw Television Service in Polish 1830 GMT 9 Jan 84

[Text] The Government Presidium today discussed the concept of the new model of the collective labor agreements and agreements concerning enterprises. Proposals regarding this issue were submitted at last year's conference of the trade union aktiv in the Beldon Steelworks. On the basis of those proposals a resolution of the party Central Committee Politburo and the Government Presidium has been adopted on creating a new legal basis that would regulate the benefits arising from the collective agreements. The government proposals on this issue will be presented for consultation to trade unions and, if they are approved, further work will be carried out on them.

The Government Presidium, at the proposal of the sociopolitical committee of the Council of Ministers, has decided to undertake activities aimed at full implementation of the tasks of the National Socioeconomic Plan for 1983-85 in regard to the development of educational resources. The Government Presidium has entrusted the supervision of the implementation of the timetable of the decisions concerning the Polish-Hungarian economic cooperation and also scientific and technological cooperation to the Polish-Hungarian Commission for Economic, Scientific and Technological Cooperation.

The ministers and voivodas have been advised to allocate nonutilized or little-used property as educational and upbringing centers. The government has ordered that schools that are not used appropriately be put to other use and to utilize the anti-alcohol fund to build and adapt care and upbringing centers. Housing construction cooperatives have been recommended to make available their educational clubs and other rooms to organize play-schools and schools.

The Government Presidium also familiarized itself with the report of the minister of construction and construction materials industry about the state of prices in the construction industry and also with the reports about the meeting between Army General Wojciech Jaruzelski and science and technology workers on 15 December 1983. It adopted the conclusions arising from the meeting for implementation.

The Government Presidium stressed the role of scientific and technological milieus in the implementation of the National Socioeconomic Plan and in extricating the country from the economic crisis. It has been deemed necessary to create conditions for the full utilization of scientific, engineering and technical cadres as well as the existing material base.

In addition, the Government Presidium adopted a decision setting up a general directorate of civic aviation in the Ministry of Transport and at the same time liquidating the Central Board of Civic Aviation. This change is dictated by the need to make the organization and the functioning of civic aviation more effective in its adaptation to the conditions of the economic reform. A draft regulation of the Council of Ministers about reassessment of the stocks and about the procedure and regulations for calculating the results of this reassessment in the budget has been adopted. The full text of the communique of the Government Press Bureau will be published in tomorrow's press.

STATE CONTROL OFFICIAL ON AGENCY'S WORK

LD091432 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1105 GMT 9 Jan 84

[Text] Now, some information about the activity of the Supreme Chamber of Control (NIK). Jan Antosik, deputy chairman of NIK, is interviewed by Anna Andrzejewska:

[Antosik] Our inspectors stay in several hundred enterprises, cooperatives and offices. Each year we visit 7,000-8,000 units. For 1984 we are planning investigation of about 100 problems.

[Andrzejewska] We know that tractors, cars are disappearing. But no one can take them home in his pocket. What is the success of your control?

[Antosik] Despite a considerable number of inspections, examples of wastage, bad management, and theft are still too frequent, simple too many. After ascertaining the facts, NIK submits the case to the organs of prosecution; we ourselves do not conduct the investigation. On the other hand, NIK has the right to present defined proposals concerning persons responsible for lack of supervision over public property, and also has the right to make proposals aimed at preventing such cases from happening in the future.

[Andrzejewska] Often people dismissed from one post receive another post. Why does NIK not recommend that a given person is not suitable for holding management posts in economic enterprises?

[Antosik] We investigate such cases if we know about them, and we do know about some cases, and then we react. Which means that we simply issue appropriate instructions, or recommendations for withdrawal of a given appointment.

[Andrzejewska] Is there a standard procedure for control of planning? Because often errors are made in planning with brutal consequences for the economy?

[Antosik] During various control investigations we try to point out the causes that led to the bad state of economy. If the cause is linked with bad planning, naturally we point it out.

[Andrzejewska] Does NIK pay attention to the question of whether people who occupy responsible positions as directors, or higher, are suitable?

[Antosik] We have the right to prepare personnel proposals connected with the results of a given establishment. We do not instruct or indicate to a director of an enterprise how to resolve a given issue. But we are bound to, and we do it, indicate faults and unsuitable measures.

[Andrzejewska] Do you think a director should know this?

[Antosik] This is what worries us. It is often odd that when a controller arrives, an outsider, sees certain faults and wonders why these were not spotted by a manager or foreman who works there.

[Andrzejewska] The professional people working here must be of impeccable integrity in face of all the temptations which they may expect during inspection.

[Antosik] Yes, as far as demands on our employees are concerned, it is obvious that they must be honest people who can resist all kinds of temptation. We do observe this; there is a whole system of cadre assessment.

[Andrzejewska] Are there examples of someone who was not totally unresponsive to temptation?

[Antosik] No, we have no such drastic cases. As far as the professional cross section is concerned, we have all professions here including economists, engineers, sociologists and lawyers. In one word, all the professions which are appropriate to controlled fields.

MARGUERITTE SPECULATES ON CHURCH-STATE DIALOGUE

PM091320 Paris LE FIGARO in French 5 Jan 84 p 4

[Bernard Margueritte dispatch: "Poland: Glemp-Jaruzelski Meeting Today?"]

[Excerpt] Warsaw — Government Spokesman Mr Urban confirmed yesterday that a meeting between Jaruzelski and Polish Primate Cardinal Glemp, will take place "shortly." Indeed I have reason to believe that it will take place today.

That meeting will itself confirm that, despite the persistent problems, relations between Church and state continue to be excellent and to provide the best chance of a return to dialogue and reconciliation.

The two men certainly have a great deal to say to each other. The problem of political prisoners will be discussed. The Catholic hierarchy showed interest in the government's proposal to facilitate the temporary departure from the country (which would not be banishment) of the 11 Social Self-Defense Committee and Solidarity members, which is the only way of enabling General Jaruzelski -- under pressure from his "hardliners" -- not to put them on trial. One of several hypotheses which has been envisaged is that the 11 would receive a 1-year study grant for the Vatican's Lateran University (in this connection Mr Urban specified that the government was "open to any humanitarian solution" including that one). But in exchange the government would extend the amnesty to all other political prisoners. The main stumbling block to the plan is the refusal of some of those involved.

Another problem raised is that of the creation of a foundation, under the Church's patronage, with the job of organizing aid to private peasants using Western funds. As Deputy Prime Minister Malinowski has just stressed, it seems that considerable progress has been made on that subject and that the plan is now under way. The legal status of the Church will also be discussed, as will the new electoral law for communes and voivodships, which the Episcopate would like to see radically democratized. And finally, social problems will be discussed in the light of the planned increase in food prices.

This meeting confirms that the year has begun in Poland with a better outlook than expected. That is partly due to the maneuvering skill shown by the government. After making proposals on price increases, which had prompted serious discontent, all the indications are that the government will ultimately ratify decisions making provision for much smaller increases introduced over a longer period and in the main not affecting standard quality essential products. The public's reaction will, therefore, be one of relief.

'REFLECTIONS' ON ATTITUDES OF CERTAIN NEW TU'S

AU081439 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 5 Jan 84 p 4

[Commentary signed "Teg": "Insinuations"]

[Text] I must admit that some of the opinions and appraisals that are expressed by trade unionists are sometimes disconcerting. In many cases they have a point and their arguments are convincing, but it has somehow become generally accepted that not everything has been said or been clearly defined. The point is not whether this is good or bad, but that several questions arise from this.

We must give credit where it is due, to those who, in their concern that trade unions are given their due importance and have real influence on the professional and social affairs of working people, are demanding that trade unions receive the kind of powers and are guaranteed the kind of possibilities that will enable them to perform their defense, inspection, and motivation duties.

Trade unionists want to reach their planned goal, to prove their strength and skills, to be the joint managers of factories and enterprises and not only joint partners in administration and other organizations, but also want to decide about all the solutions that are important to the work force, and they have managed to reach this goal in many plants. This is good and should be so.

But there are also the kind of trade union organizations that, instead of looking for ways of satisfying justified demands, restrict themselves to recording them and presenting them to the authorities. And this, in my opinion, is far too little. Not only is it too little to entitle them to the right of joint decisionmaking, but also to enable the trade union movement, which is still being revived, to have a noticeable influence on the improvement of the working and living conditions of the workforce.

The demands and claims that are made, though they may be quite justified, must be accompanied by the awareness that joint decisionmaking is tantamount to joint responsibility. And we must remember this while we are developing and advocating union proposals and activities. Otherwise, we will have a paradoxical situation where the trade unionists hold the positive opinion that, for instance, this and not another option should be used in the production plan while at the same time they claim that the plan earmarks too little money for social spending,

Something else that also draws our attention is their tendency to make claims and demands instead of performing their arduous and constant trade union work. But it is, after all, this work that gives trade unionists the right to make demands and even force through decisions that should, in their opinion, be made for the good of the workers. Declarations concerning their responsibility, or any other assurances, are not necessary, for it is only important that this principle is put into daily practice, because no one is impressed by discussions carried out between trade unionists and the activists of workers' self-management bodies, or between plant organizations and federations, where so much is said about the scope of their powers, their forum of activities, and about their rights and possibilities, while incomparably less is said about ...responsibility.

What is the reason for today's reflections? They were inspired by the publication of the statements made by the activists of the new federations and the remarks that I noted down in the margins of various congress and trade union meeting reports. And how very often did the same demand -- we want joint decisionmaking -- repeat itself at these meetings. However, it is my opinion that very and much too rarely did they add that they also want to have joint responsibility for the way in which working people's problems are resolved.

BRIEFS

ZAMOSC FIRST SECRETARY ELECTED -- The voivodship PZPR accountability-election conference is being held in Zamosc. The conference is being attended by Zbigniew Michalek, PZPR Central Committee secretary. Wladyslaw Kowal has been re-elected first secretary of the voivodship party committee in Zamosc. [Text] [Warsaw Television Service in Polish 1850 GMT 5 Jan 84 LD]

CEAUSESCU, DASCALESCU SEND GREETINGS TO CASTRO

AU051634 Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 3 Jan 84 p 3

[Text] To Comrade Fidel Castro Ruz, first secretary of the Communist Party of Cuba [PCC] and president of the State Council and the Council of Ministers of the Republic of Cuba, Havana:

On the 25th anniversary of Liberation Day, the national holiday of the Republic of Cuba, we extend to the PCC, the State Council, and the Council of Ministers of the Republic of Cuba, and the friendly Cuban people cordial congratulations and warm fraternal greetings on behalf of the RCP, the State Council, and the Government of the Socialist Republic of Romania, the Romanian people, and ourselves personally.

Pointing with satisfaction to the upward course of relations of friendship and to the cooperation between our parties, countries, and peoples, we are convinced that we will further jointly work to develop fraternal Romanian-Cuban relations in the spirit of decisions and understandings reached at high levels, to the benefit of the cause of socialism, understanding, cooperation, and peace in the world. On this holiday we wish you, dear comrades, and all Communists and working people in Cuba new and ever more important successes along the road of building a socialist society, to the benefit, prosperity, and progress of the Cuban people.

Nicolae Ceausescu, RCP secretary general and president of the Socialist Republic of Romania.

Constantin Dascalescu, prime minister of the Government of the Socialist Republic of Romania

SCINTEIA ARTICLES MARK ELENA CEAUSESCU BIRTHDAY

AU081428 [Editorial Report] Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian on 7 January carries on pages 1 and 2 a 3,200-word article by Academician Professor Manea Manescu, member of the Political Executive Committee of the RCP Central Committee and vice president of the State Council of the Socialist Republic of Romania, entitled: "An Exemplary Life Devoted to the Party, Fatherland, and the People," and a 3,800-word article by Professor Ion Ursu, first vice chairman of the National Council for Science and Technology, entitled: "An Excellent, Multifaceted, and Widely Recognized and Valued Contribution to the Development of Science" and a poem; on pages 2 and 3 further poems and articles, and three portraits; and on page 6 two 2,000-word items each on Elena Ceausescu's works on chemistry published in Rome and in the Hague, in honor of Elena Ceausescu's birthday.

SCINTEIA on 8 January carries on page 1 a 1,000-word letter sent by the Political Executive Committee of the RCP Central Committee, and the State Council and Government of the Socialist Republic of Romania to Elena Ceausescu on her birthday; and on pages 2, 3, and 6 further portraits, poems, congratulatory letters from all over Romania; and articles on Elena Ceausescu's activity and merits in science and on her works published in the United States.

FINANCE MINISTER MEETS NETHERLANDS' LUBBERS

AU091114 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1109 GMT 9 Jan 84

[Text] The Hague AGERPRES 9/1/84 -- Dutch Prime Minister Ruud Lubbers received Romanian Minister of Finance Petre Gigea who visited the Netherlands. The Romanian minister also had talks with his Dutch counterpart Herman Ruding, and with representatives of Dutch banking and financial institutions. During the talks, they approached questions relating to the bilateral and international cooperation in financial relations.

GERMAN CP LEADER MIES RECEIVES DOBRESCU

AU091830 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1706 GMT 9 Jan 84

[Text] Bonn AGERPRES 09/1/1984 -- Messages of salute were exchanged between RCP General Secretary Nicolae Ceausescu and the chairman of the German Communist Party, (DKP), Herbert Mies, during the latter's reception of Miu Dobrescu, alternate member of the Executive Political Committee, secretary of the CC of the RCP, who represented the Romanian Communist Party to the seventh congress of the German Communists.

Warm congratulations were conveyed to Herbert Mies on behalf of Nicolae Ceausescu on his having been reelected chairman of the DKP as well as best wishes in his future activity.

Thanking, the DKP chairman requested that warm greetings be conveyed to the RCP leader as well as best wishes of good health and happiness, of further successes in his activity at head of the Romanian party and state.

Reference was made to the relations of friendship and solidarity between the Romanian Communist Party and the German Communist Party, and the joint wish was expressed to further develop them, in the interests of the two countries, of the cause of peace and socialism. Views were also exchanged during the interview on questions related to the communist and working-class movement as well as to the current international situation.

BRIEFS

CULTURAL PROGRAM WITH U.S. -- A program on cooperation and exchanges in education, culture, science, and technology for 1984-85 has been signed in Washington between the Government of the Socialist Republic of Romania and the U.S. Administration. For the U.S. side, the program was signed by Charles Wick, director of the U.S. Information Agency, and for the Romanian side by Mircea Malita, Romanian ambassador to the United States. The program envisages exchanges of lecturers, artistic ensembles, mutual fact-finding visits, and other cooperation ventures offering the possibility for a better knowledge of the achievements of the two countries. [Text] [Bucharest ROMANIA LIBERA in Romanian 26 Dec 83 p 6 AU]

TRADE PROTOCOL WITH POLAND -- A trade protocol for 1984 was signed in Bucharest 27 December between the Socialist Republic of Romania and the Polish People's Republic envisaging an increase in and diversification of exchanges of goods between the two countries. [Text] [Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 28 Dec 83 p 5 AU]

SERBIAN PRESIDENCY, LC PRESIDUM VIEW ECONOMY

LD091436 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1217 GMT 9 Jan 84

[Text] Belgrade, 9 Jan (TANJUG) -- A number of topical matters relating to economic relations with foreign countries were reviewed today at a joint session of the Presidency of the Socialist Republic of Serbia and the Presidium of the Serbian LC Central Committee, presided over by Nikola Ljubicic. The opening report was delivered by Branislav Ikonc, president of the Serbian Assembly Executive Council. Also taking part in the work of the session were Dragoslav Markovic, president of the Presidium of the LCY Central Committee, and Dobrivoje Vidic, member of the Presidium of the LCY Central Committee.

A report on the session states that emphasis was laid on the need for even greater efforts in 1984 by organizations of associated labor and their associations, by sociopolitical communities, sociopolitical organizations and other social subjects to develop economic activities and increase output, especially that intended for export.

The need was also stressed at the session for the fullest possible utilization of domestic sources of energy, raw materials and reproduction materials, and for an improvement in all the qualitative factors of economic activity as well as maximum economies in all spheres of economic and social life. Consistent execution of set tasks in developing agriculture and power engineering is of particular importance here.

The presidency and Presidium assessed these to be the vital prerequisites for achieving the main goals of the economic policy in 1984 and for developing even more successful business with foreign countries, the report states.

LACK OF MINORITIES IN SERBIAN LC REPORTED

AU092108 Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1800 GMT 9 Jan 84

[Zivojin Jerotijevic talk]

[Excerpt] The LC of Serbia now has almost 1 million members; most of them -- almost 73 percent -- are Serbs. The second place among party members is occupied by those who declared themselves to be Yugoslavs; there are 7.5 percent of them. They are followed by the Albanians with 7 percent, and the Montenegrins with about 4 percent.

The number of Hungarians in the LC of Serbia increased 2.5-fold in the past 10 years, but even so only every 15th Hungarian is a member of the LC. In some large Vojvodina communes, the proportion of Hungarians in party membership is in some places only a half of their proportion of the population.

The number of Albanians also increased 2.3-fold. However, only every 20th Albanian is a member of the LC. In all the Kosovo communes, except Leposavic, the Albanians are a majority both in the population and in the LC.

The numbers of Muslims in the LC of Serbia increased most, 3.4-fold. Even so, only every 17th Muslim is a member of the party. The proportion is worst in the Novi Pazar Commune, where every 19th Muslim is an LC member. Similar proportions are also manifested among the Romanian nationality, especially in Alibunar and Bela Crkva, and among the Slovak nationality in Kovacica and Novi Sad.

The least favorable is the situation as regards the ethnic group of Romanies in the LC of Serbia: Only every 89th Romany is a party member. The situation is even less favorable in Vojvodina, where only every 181st Romany is a member of the LC. In some communes, such as Nova Crnja, Zitiste, and Merosina, there are no Romanies in the LC, although between 2 and 4 percent of people in these communes are Romanies. This state of affairs is certainly affected by the fact that the Romanies as a rule declare themselves to be members of the majority people in the communes where they work and live, although one also cannot dispute the unjustifiably poor ideological work of the party organizations among members of this ethnic group.

There are some other data that require a comprehensive analysis of the causes for a rather slow and inconsistent implementation of the congress' positions as regards the national structure of party membership. For instance, every 22nd inhabitant of the SR of Serbia declared himself to be Yugoslav, but every 14th is a member of the LC. They are most numerous in inner Belgrade -- 20 percent -- as well as in Novi Sad and Subotica -- 10 percent. It is significant that in 7 Kosovo communes, there are no Yugoslavs either among party members or among the population. Most likely, this is a consequence of the ideological indoctrination from the positions of Albanian nationalism and irredentism through several years, which was also reflected in the demand for an ethnically pure Kosovo.